FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A SUMMARY. *Chinese spring drive in Korea menaced Seoul. MacArthur greeted by millions in N.Y., Chicago, scored U.S. Korea policy; Truman promised no gag, Senate set hearings. Bevan, 2 others quit British Cabinet in Labor revolt. Czechs arrested AP correspondent for "hostile" activities. Oil strike ended in Iran.*

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman asked for stronger stabilization controls, reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board. Reporter Blair Moody (D.) succeeded late Sen. Vandenberg. Senate crime inquiry extended until September. Hearings began on whether Red party members should register. New price control system ordered for 75,000 manufacturers.*

B *43 persons died when Cuban airliner, Navy plane collided.*

KOREA

Reds Launch Spring Drive. An estimated 400,000 Communists attacked late April 22 along a 95-mile front across Korea and pushed most UN forces back to the south of the 38th Parallel the next 4 days [see map]. In a message to his U.S. 8th Army April 25, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet called the long-predicted spring drive by the Reds a "3d round of unprovoked, ruthless aggression" and said he was confident it will fail. UN commanders reported their troops were inflicting heavy losses on the Reds while pulling back in good order, would give up "a lot more" ground if necessary to bleed the enemy white and at the same time avoid heavy UN casualties.

C

The Reds aimed their heaviest attacks at the western sector above Seoul and the central sector near Yongchon and Hwachon. Massed artillery and reckless "human sea" infantry attacks were said to have marked the beginning of the push. Chinese horse and camel cavalry were employed to get through rugged country, especially the central Korean mountains below Hwachon Reservoir. The UN announced Red capture April 26 of Munsan, a key town 10 miles below the 38th Parallel north of Seoul, and it was thought the ruined ROK capital might again be abandoned by the UN in a strategic retreat, as in January. But with Red patrols only 11 miles from the city, Van Fleet said during a front-line visit April 27 he expected the 8th Army to hold Seoul and all territory north of the Han River. He said his army was intact and in good shape, had prevented a serious Red breakthrough in the center near Chunchon, was "taking a tremendous toll of the enemy" at "minimum" loss.

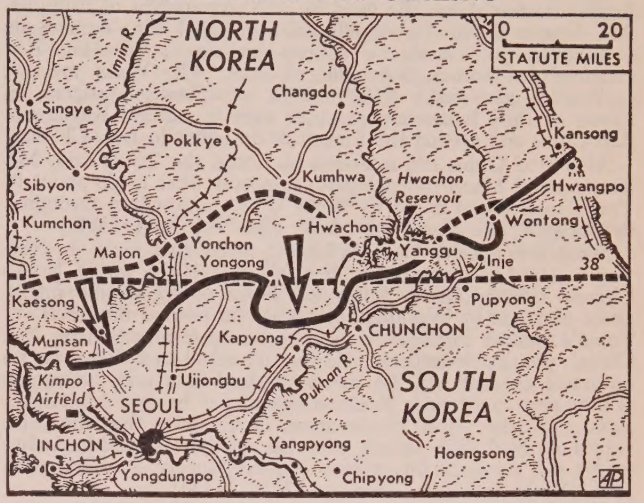
D

109.82
=14

A Red air offensive in support of the ground attack had not materialized April 26 (one twin-engine Red bomber attacked a UN column behind the front April 24). U.S. planes were striking hard at enemy attack columns, supply lines and North Korean airfields. Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, new UN Supreme Commander, visited the front April 24, predicted his forces would beat off the Red drive but said it had not reached maximum intensity and "the battle . . . may well prove decisive." [See pp. 130H, J-K, 123E, J-K]

E

Red Gains in New Offensive



Wide World

Curved broken line on map shows front when Reds began spring drive in Korea April 22. They advanced (open arrows) to solid line by April 26. [See last war map p. 113]

MacARTHUR-CHINA CONTROVERSY

Hearings Set; U.S. Moves on Formosa, Manchuria. The Truman Admin. and Gen. Douglas MacArthur fought a duel of statements to the press this week in advance of Senate hearings on the general's ouster. Hearings were scheduled to begin May 3.

H

MacArthur was given huge welcomes in New York April 20 and Chicago April 26. In the intervening 5 days he remained inside the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and let his aide, Maj. Gen. Courtney S. Whitney, do all his talking to the press on points in controversy with Washington. But he made a general defense of his war policy in a Chicago speech April 26.

Mr. Truman also let the Pentagon, White House aides and other Administration backers present his side of the MacArthur dispute. He said April 26 he has no intention of trying to gag either MacArthur or Whitney. The White House claimed April 25 the President was gaining in public support, with the percentage of White House wires and letters now only 52%-48% for the general. [See p. 122H]

J

Meanwhile the Govt. revealed a new program to help the Chinese Nationalists protect Formosa from Red invasion. It also served notice the U.S. will bomb Manchurian air bases if they are used for a Red air offensive in Korea. Highlights:

New York Welcome. MacArthur and his wife and son were given an official welcome in New York April 20 that officials called the biggest in the city's history. Their parade through central and lower Manhattan was seen by 7,500,000 persons, the police estimated. Street cleaners swept up 3,249 tons of waste paper showered from high buildings. [See pp. 121G-H, 122E-H]

K

In Washington same day: Mr. Truman was booed when he went to the season's first Washington home baseball game to throw out the ball [see p. 128J]. Sens. Homer E. Capehart (R.,

"GOD" HAD TO GO. Just after he made up his mind to dismiss Gen. MacArthur, a "worried" Pres. Truman told his aides, "Well, I guess I have to relieve God!" Hanson W. Baldwin related in the *N.Y. Times* April 23.

Ind.), pro-MacArthur, and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), pro-Truman, got into a scuffle after recording a radio debate on the MacArthur ouster and U.S. foreign policy. In Lake Success, N.Y. the U.S. was reported pressing other UN delegations for action on economic sanctions against Red China. [See p. 89E-F]

Say Reds Fooled MacArthur. The *N.Y. Times* April 21 said it had "gained access to documented sources" on the Truman-MacArthur Wake Is. conference Oct. 15, 1950 that showed:

MacArthur told Mr. Truman at Wake it was highly unlikely Red China or Russia would intervene in Korea (Red China did in November). War with the North Koreans should be over by Thanksgiving, the U.S. 8th Army should be in Japan by Christmas and the 2d Division could be transferred to Europe in January. MacArthur apologized to Mr. Truman for an August statement, on the need for U.S. occupation of Formosa, that drew a White House rebuke; he assured Mr. Truman he understood the President's reasons for merely blocking Red invasion of Formosa, not taking it over. The Wake meeting dealt with plans for a $500 million rehabilitation program in Korea, an early Japanese peace pact with or without Russia and Red China and getting the French to do better in Indo-China.

After Red China did intervene in Korea, the *Times* said, Mr. Truman and MacArthur fell out again over what to do about it. The *Times* denied it got its Wake Conf. information through a deliberate White House news leak. [See Vol. X, p. 330D]

MacArthur's aide, Gen. Whitney, made this reply in New York: MacArthur's estimate last fall that there would be no Chinese intervention in Korea was based on diplomatic intelligence obtained by Washington; it was "far beyond the reach" of Tokio's military intelligence to get advance information on Red China's political intentions. He also remarked that there was no transcript of what Mr. Truman and MacArthur said during the private portion of their Wake meeting, but he said MacArthur could prove his April 19 statement to Congress that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had agreed with his war strategy. MacArthur paid a call April 21 on ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, a fellow guest at the Waldorf-Astoria. [See pp. 122N, 114M]

The Joint Chiefs issued a statement April 21 that U.S. operations in the Far East were in line with their directives, also promised to give Congress an analysis of their differences with MacArthur. The Pentagon said April 22 it was ready to meet GOP demands and open all records of the Truman Admin.'s handling of Korean and Far Eastern affairs. Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) charged the Admin. was organizing a "smear" campaign against MacArthur. Commander Erle Cocke Jr. of the American Legion said in Tampa, Fla.: Soldiers, not "swivel-chair politicians or striped-pants diplomats," should make the decisions on U.S. war problems. [See pp. 122A, 121B-C, 114F]

Ouster Method Disputed. Whitney told the press April 23 MacArthur hadn't the "faintest idea" why he was relieved from command in Tokio. (Pres. Truman said April 26 everybody else knows why.) The general's aide said the ouster was so abrupt MacArthur was deprived of taking leave of his troops and the Japanese people as supreme commander. [See pp. 115B, 114B]

Ex-Communist editor Louis F. Budenz wrote in the *N.Y. Mirror* (Hearst) April 23: The Reds "laid the foundations for slanderous assaults on the hero of the Pacific" while Budenz was still a party leader; State Secy. Dean G. Acheson had achieved a Communist Party purpose by getting MacArthur fired. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) told the Senate April 24: British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee used the Reds' clenched-fist salute and "Workers-of-the-World-Unite" slogan in the 1930s, was now teaming up with Acheson to promote Red gains in the Far East. [See pp. 122D, 114L, 77H-J]

U.S. Sets Formosa Program. The Defense Dept. disclosed April 24 that 500 to 600 U.S. military advisers will be sent to Formosa to help train Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists on the island. Dep. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett said Formosa now ranks with West Europe in priority for U.S. arms. Defense also made known its plans to ask Congress for about $70 million for arms aid to Formosa next fiscal year. State Secy. Acheson added April 25 that the new Formosa aid plan had been set for 10 weeks. He also said Chiang Kai-shek agreed its purpose is to insure Formosa's "internal security" and "legitimate self-defense" —not to reinvade China. [See pp. 122B, 121F, 41H]

In New York Whitney said April 24 all senior U.S. officers in the Far East, including Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, MacArthur's successor, were on record as urging that Chiang's forces be employed to aid the UN cause in Korea. The American Assn. for the UN criticized MacArthur April 24 as failing to recognize that the UN, not the U.S., must guide Korean war policy. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) called on MacArthur at the Waldorf-Astoria April 24. [See pp. 123F, 122L, 114K]

Senate Hearings Planned. After beating down GOP demands for a special board to investigate the MacArthur affair, Democratic leaders announced April 24 that the Senate Forgn. Relations and Armed Services Coms. will hold joint hearings on MacArthur's ouster and U.S. Far Eastern policy starting May 3. GOP leaders demanded that the policy review go back to the 1945 Yalta Conf., also that the hearings be televised. Whitney said April 25 MacArthur would not object to TV. [See p. 121E]

U.S. May Bomb Manchuria. A U.S. spokesman in Lake Success revealed April 25 the U.S. has told other UN countries fighting in Korea: U.S. planes will attack Manchurian air bases if they are used for a Red air offensive against UN troops. The spokesman said none of the allies had objected to bombing Manchuria on that basis. [See pp. 123J, 121E-F, K]

Chicago Welcome. After a 6-day stay in New York during which son Arthur was treated to sightseeing, ball games and the circus, the MacArthurs flew to Chicago for another civic welcome April 26. Their parade was witnessed by over 4 million Chicagoans and visitors, police said. (Chicago pop.: 3.6 million.) MacArthur told 50,000 persons in Soldier's Field:

There is a "vacuum" in U.S. policy toward "Red China's commitment to war against us." No exponent of Truman Admin.-UN policy "will tell you in the traditional ringing tones of the American patriot that our objective is victory . . . and that our forces will be furnished all the sinews and other means essential to achieve that victory with a minimum of cost in human life." "My public life is now closed" (the crowd shouted protests), but he will "continue to advocate a positive and realistic policy for Korea" and "fight against that greatest scourge of mankind, communism, as long as God gives me the power to fight." He is trying to "keep the issue on a higher level than partisan politics." [See p. 121E-H]

More foreign reaction to MacArthur's dismissal:

Izvestia, Moscow Govt. newspaper, April 20: U.S. Democrats and Republicans were both for "expanded aggression beyond the boundaries of Korea" and MacArthur was only a goat for U.S. failures in Korea. [See p. 122J]

Views of UN delegates whose countries oppose a full war with Red China were summed up by Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb in Cincinnati April 21: MacArthur's April 19 speech to Congress was "a magnificent oratorical performance" but "I should not want to think about" the damage to Anglo-U.S. relations if MacArthur's ideas are adopted by the U.S. (With Britain's Labor Party split over following the U.S. lead in rearmament [see p. 133H], ex-U.S. Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas told the annual AP luncheon in New York April 23: Maintenance of the Anglo-U.S. alliance is "indispensable" to U.S. security.) South Africa announced April 23 it will withdraw its forces from Korea if the UN gets into a war in China proper. The Vatican's *L'Osservatore Romano* April 21: Mr. Truman was right in dismissing MacArthur but the West cannot cope with communism unless social advances are coupled with rearmament.

UNITED NATIONS

Staff, Agency Duplication. In a statement April 22 asserting that efforts are made to avoid budget extravagance, the UN gave these figures on its employes: there are 4,000 (3,300 in New York) from 65 countries; salaries range from $2,230 minimum to Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie's $33,000 a year plus allowances in line with "established diplomatic and commercial practice"; leading nationalities are 1,547 Americans, 335 French, 318 Britons, 163 Canadians, 146 Chinese, 59 Belgians, 52 Dutch, 45 Indians, 36

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Swedes, 34 Australians. As an economy move an Economic & Social Council committee in Geneva decided April 18 that the ECOSOC will disband its Economic and Transport & Communications commissions and subcommissions on Statistical Sampling and Protection of Minorities. Other UN bodies will absorb their work. [See pp. 107L, 99F, 59P; Vol. X, 408C, 346M]

Population Comm., which studies problems connected with the increase in world population, rejected April 23 a Soviet proposal that Communists replace Nationalists as representatives of China. Alfred Sauvy of France was reelected chairman as the commission began a session in Lake Success, N.Y. [See p. 99B; Vol. X, 179B] . . . **Human Rights Comm.** in Geneva voted 17-2 April 24 against a Russian-Ukrainian move to keep enforcement provisions out of the proposed UN human rights covenant. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.S. delegate on the commission, resigned April 16 from the chairmanship she had held since 1946. She said the post should be passed around to other countries. New chairman: Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon. [See p. 18E-F] . . . **Aid missions announced:** Intl. Civil Aviation Org. missions on developing domestic aviation in Ethiopia (April 15) and Thailand (April 23) [see p. 99D-E]; UNESCO missions to help Guatemala develop vocational education (April 13) and Brazil conduct electronic and cosmic ray research (April 24) [see p. 110J-K]; World Health Org. mission to guide a maternal-child health project in Burma, where a WHO study showed infant mortality rate of 301 in every 1,000 births in larger towns (April 24). A WHO study completed April 12 showed prevalence of malaria prevents development of oases in Saudi Arabia. [See pp. 119M, 10J] . . . **Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions** has filed complaints that the USSR, Rumania, Hungary and Peru violate trade union rights with governmental restrictions, Intl. Labor Org. Hq. in Geneva reported April 16. [See pp. 75E, 21L, 3N-P] . . . **Henri Laugier** of France, Asst. Secy. Gen. in charge of Social Affairs since the UN was organized, resigned effective April 14. [See VI, 340H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Seeks New Controls. Pres. Truman warned April 26 that the worst of inflation was yet to come as he sent Congress a message urging extension of the defense production act for 2 years beyond the scheduled June 30 expiration. He proposed these legislative changes in the stabilization program:

(1) Set parity prices for each farm product at the beginning of its market season and freeze them for the entire season; (2) strengthen curbs for both residential and commercial rents; (3) strengthen price control enforcement machinery, toughen penalties for violation; (4) curb credit for sale of existing housing; (5) regulate speculation on commodity exchanges; (6) authorize World War II-type "differential subsidies" to spur essential output without raising prices; (7) authorize the Govt. to build & operate defense plants if needed for essential supplies.

Mr. Truman warned that the present "breathing spell" in the fight against inflation will not last. "The full impact of military production" will hit the economy this fall and winter. Shortages and greater buying power will increase simultaneously. But he hoped that the U.S. would be "over the hump" in 2 years. The military has ordered $26 billion worth of matériel since June 1950 and expects to order $58 billion more by June 1952, he said. [See pp. 108B-F, 22B]

Recreates Wage Board. Pres. Truman April 21 reconstituted the Wage Stabilization Board as an 18-member body (yet to be named) with jurisdiction not only over wage disputes but over non-wage labor issues threatening the defense effort. The plan had been recommended by all but the 4 industry members of his Natl. Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. The WSB will have 6 members each representing the public, management and labor and will be headed temporarily by Dr. George W. Taylor of the U. of Pennsylvania. Cyrus S. Ching resigned April 20 as chairman of the old WSB and returned to his job as director of the Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service. [See p. 124M-N]

Approves GI Insurance. A bill giving all servicemen free $10,000 life insurance policies was signed April 25. [See p. 124K]

Entertains Afghan. Sardar Shah Mahmaud Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, was the guest of Pres. Truman at a luncheon at Blair House April 24. [See Vol. IX, p. 398D-E]

Appointments. (April 20) Oren E. Long, 62, Secy. of Territory of Hawaii since 1946, to succeed Ingram M. Stainback as Hawaii Governor [see p. 99M]; an 11-member committee of scientists, headed by Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, pres. of Bell Telephone Laboratories, to advise Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson on scientific defense matters (members: Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, pres. of Johns Hopkins U. and Natl. Academy of Sciences; Dr. William Webster, Chrmn. of Research & Development Board; Dr. Alan Waterman, Natl. Science Foundation director; Dr. Hugh Dryden of Intl. Com. on Scientific Research & Development; Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard pres.; Dr. Lee Dubridge, Calif. Inst. of Tech. pres.; Dr. James R. Killian, MIT pres.; Dr. Robert F. Loeb of Columbia U.'s College of Physicians & Surgeons; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of Princeton's Inst. of Advanced Study; Dr. Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto Chemical Co. vice pres.) . . . (April 23) Amb.-to-Colombia Willard L. Beaulac, 51, as Amb. to Cuba [see Vol. VII, p. 104A]. W. Stuart Symington's nomination as RFC administrator went to the Senate. [See p. 124J]

Resignations. Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, 58, as head of Defense Production Admin. April 25 (effective May 1) to resume his job as president of Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Corp. [see pp. 68M, 4P]. (Fred Searls Jr.'s resignation as Asst. to the Defense Mobilizer—top adviser on mining matters—was revealed by Defense Mobilizer Wilson April 4. Searls had been under Congressional fire for "seeming delays" in exploration, development & production of critical minerals. He is president of the Newmont Mining Co.)

CONGRESS

Moody Named to Senate. Blair Moody, 49, Washington correspondent of the *Detroit News*, was appointed a U.S. Senator by Mich. Gov. G. Mennen Williams April 23. He was sworn in as a Democrat April 25 to succeed the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.). New Senate lineup: 50 D., 46 R. [See p. 128C]

Surplus Probe. John Maragon testified April 19 & 23 before a House Expenditures subcommittee investigating war surplus disposal that British surplus dealer George Dawson employed "crooked elements" in foreign purchasing missions to buy U.S. surplus goods in Europe. Maragon said he had been a partner with Dawson, Alland Braithwaite (son of British ex-Fuel Min. Albert Braithwaite), John L. Stewart of Baltimore and others in the war surplus firm of Trans-America, Inc. but quit when he discovered Dawson's alleged criminal record.

Maragon, who served a jail term for perjury in the Senate "5 percenter" inquiry, also said that: (1) Braithwaite claimed to have reached "an understanding" with Travis Fletcher (chief investigator of the State Dept.'s security division who was then investigating Dawson's and Braithwaite's activities) after buying Fletcher a valuable set of Wedgwood china and entertaining him in London and Paris (Fletcher called the accusation "completely false"); (2) William E. Ryan, ex-head of surplus disposal in Bermuda, got several thousand dollars from Dawson after Dawson bought all the war surplus in Bermuda; (3) Joseph F. Major, while a War Assets Admin. official, got $100 from William Davis, a Dawson associate, for expenses in New York while aiding Dawson in surplus deals [see p. 125K-L]; (4) Dawson and John Van Allen, British ex-convict, were aided in surplus deals by a letter of introduction bearing the name of Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.) which was "executed" by a Mrs. Walsh in McKellar's office. (Maragon did not know whether McKellar actually signed it.) [See p. 93B-D]

Tax Concession Inquiries. Another House Expenditures subcommittee under Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. (D., Va.) and the Joint "watchdog" Defense Production Com. under Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D., S.C.) were also investigating $3-$3½ billion in tax concessions granted since last year to speed expansion of defense output. (World War II concessions: $7 billion.)

Hardy cited the Lone Star Steel Co. of Dallas April 9 as a typical case. 85% of its $73 million federally financed expansion will be written off for tax purposes in 5 years instead of the usual 20. As a result the company will pay no taxes for 5 years, and the Govt. will lose even the taxes the firm now pays. Hardy said the expansion was not spurred by defense needs but had been put off until now because the company could not raise the money privately. Lone Star occupies a war plant built by the Govt. for $30 million but never used and finally sold to the company for $7 million. [See Vol. IX, p. 231D]

Natl. Production Authority officials told the Hardy group April 5 that the NPA gave $2 billion in such concessions to steel

companies. 48 of the companies, with expansion plans totaling $469 million, got their "certificates of necessity" without an NPA investigation. [See p. 91P]

Crime Inquiry Continued. The Senate April 24 extended the life of its Crime Investigating Com. from April 30 to Sept. 1 and voted it another $100,000. Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) will take over from Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) as chairman; Kefauver will continue as a member. [See p. 109A]

Other crime inquiries throughout the country:

New York—5 ex-firemen were indicted April 11 on charges of shaking down fuel oil equipment installers at the rate of $500,000 a year for the past 5 years. The special Brooklyn grand jury investigating crime began April 16 an inquiry into the conduct of the Dept. of Investigation during ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer's administration. Patrolman John C. Lang, 47, treasurer of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn. whose finances are under investigation, shot and killed himself April 19. The body of Philip Mangano, waterfront racketeer described by police as a member of the Joe Adonis gang, was found in a Brooklyn marsh the same day. He had been "taken for a ride" and shot. 20 police homes were raided April 19 to get evidence linking the policemen with bookmaker Harry Gross. On April 24 John P. Crane announced his resignation as president of the Uniformed Firemen's Assn., effective May 5. The N.Y. State Crime Comm. began its investigation of pier racketeering and gambling on Staten Island April 24. The same day Gerardo Anastasio, 38, one of the 5 Anastasia brothers who had originally jumped ship to enter the U.S., became a citizen. [See pp. 109B, D, 100K, N-P]

Florida—Gov. Fuller Warren restored James A. Sullivan as Sheriff of Dade County (Miami) April 9 and returned 5 of Sullivan's deputies to their posts after their indictments on lax law enforcement charges were dismissed in court. The State Senate voted April 11 to remove 2 other suspended sheriffs for their ties with illegal gambling. The State House April 12 approved an investigation of law enforcement officers and other public officials. When the inquiry began, Col. Jack R. Younger, pres. of the Greater Crime Com., appeared before a House committee April 23 to accuse Warren of violating the state law and committing perjury. George Patton, whose testimony led to Sullivan's indictment, was arrested on a perjury charge in Miami April 24. [See p. 100L-M]

Philadelphia—29 present and former city officials were named as graft takers in a presentment returned April 21 by the 1950 special grand jury on corruption. [See p. 100M]

Buffalo, N.Y.—58 corporations, partnerships and individuals were indicted April 11 on gambling charges.

Los Angeles—Gambler Mickey Cohen and his wife, Lavonne, were indicted April 6 on a charge of evading more than $156,000 income taxes in 1946-48. [See p. 109D]

Arms Funds. A $6,468,206,000 supplemental appropriation for the armed forces and Atomic Energy Comm. was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate April 26. [See p. 116K]

Copper Duty Suspension Voted. A bill to continue the suspension of the 2¢-a-lb. import duty on copper until Feb. 15, 1953 was passed by the House April 6 and the Senate April 25. It was then returned to the House. A Senate amendment would end the suspension sooner if the present emergency ends before Feb. 15, 1953. The suspension also would not be effective if the price of copper in the Connecticut Valley, U.S. key copper market, drops below 24¢ a lb. [See Vol. X, p. 286A]

Dispersal Plan Shelved. An Administration bill to disperse federal agencies with 45,000 employes to Washington suburbs and other cities was sent back to the Senate Public Works Com. by a 45-39 Senate vote April 23. It had been intended as a security measure considering modern war hazards. [See p. 16N]

COMMUNISM

Registration Hearings Begin. The new Subversive Activities Control Board began hearings in Washington April 23 to determine whether the Communist Party must register as a Soviet-controlled agency under the 1950 Internal Security Act. Attorneys Vito Marcantonio and John Abt challenged the board's authority to act because its 5 members have yet to be confirmed by the Senate but were overruled by Chrmn. Seth W. Richardson.

First Govt. witness April 23-25 was Benjamin Gitlow, Communist Party secretary-general until 1929. He said the Communist International controlled the American party from 1919 on, gave it orders and supplied it with funds. He said he was ousted in 1929 on Stalin's orders and that the Soviet OGPU, secret police, had a highly efficient organization operating secretly in the U.S. as early as 1921. Its most active agent, he said, was Nicholas Dozenberg, who helped found the party in 1919. [See p. 36G; Vol. X, 138A]

Hollywood Hearings. John Garfield, 38, denied before the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington April 23 that he had ever been a Communist or had ever known any in his 18 years as an actor. He said he was a Democrat who favored outlawing the Reds. Marc Lawrence, 41, character actor, admitted April 24 he joined the party in 1938 because "I was a curious kind of a schmoe," but quit in 1939. He named 12 other film personalities he had known as Communists: Morris Carnovsky, Lionel Stander, Lester Cole, Gordon Kahn, Karen Morley, Robert Rossen, Anne Revere, John Howard Lawson, Howard Da Silva, Jeff Corey, Lloyd Gough and J. Edward Bromberg. Actor Carnovsky and writer's agent George Willner appeared briefly and refused to answer questions about communism. Stander wired a strong denial from New York. [See p. 125G-H]

Edward Dmytryk, 42, movie director who served 4½ months in prison last year for refusing to tell the House committee in 1947 whether he had ever been a Communist, admitted in testimony April 25 that he had been a party member in 1944-45. He said conditions had changed since 1947 and he now favors outlawing the party. He identified 26 screen writers and directors as active Reds, including 6 of the "Hollywood Ten" who had refused to talk in 1947: Herbert Biberman, Adrian Scott, Lawson, Cole, Albert Maltz and Alvah Bessie. Others he named included Bernard Vorhaus, Jules Bassin, Michael Gordon, John Wexley, Paul Trivers, Arnold Manoff, Francis Faragon, Jack Berry (of Kings Road, Hollywood) and attorney Ben Margolis of Los Angeles. [See Vol. X, p. 293L]

Abraham Lincoln Polonsky, screen writer and novelist, refused to answer most questions April 25. [See p. 117K]

Frank Hashmall, described in 1948 as the Ohio Communist Party secretary, was acquitted of contempt of Congress by Fed. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington April 19. He had refused to answer the committee's questions. [See Vol. X, p. 376E]

Reds Must Answer. A Washington State Supreme Court ruling that the state's Fact-Finding Com. on Un-American Activities can compel a witness to tell whether he is a Communist was upheld by a 6-3 U.S. Supreme Court decision April 16. The ruling rejected Burton James' appeal from a one-month jail sentence and $250 fine for refusing to answer. The state court had said James would not have incriminated himself because the party is legal in Washington. Justices Hugo L. Black, Stanley F. Reed and William O. Douglas dissented. [See p. 69M; Vol. IX, 165N]

Poland April 20 banned American ships from using Gdynia, only Polish port, in retaliation for New York's ban on the Polish liner *Batory*. The *Batory* was withdrawn from the North Atlantic run. [See p. 84K-L] . . . **Maurice Chevalier**, French actor, was refused a visa by the State Dept. April 20 because of alleged Communist affiliations. He said April 24 all he did was sign the Stockholm "peace appeal" in "good faith." [See Vol. VIII, 76A]

LABOR

Rail Raise Approved. A 6¢ hourly cost-of-living raise for 1,000,000 non-operating railroad workers was approved by Economic Stabilization Dir. Eric A. Johnston April 25 despite the fact that it was 3½¢ above the ESA's 10% ceiling on pay boosts. He acted on recommendations of a 3-man temporary emergency railroad wage panel appointed by Pres. Truman. The raise will also go to some 75,000 Railway Express and Pullman Co. employes and salaried rail workers. The emergency panel urged approval because the escalator raise pattern had been set in the railroad industry prior to the Jan. 25 cut-off date by a switchmen-&-yardmasters agreement. [See pp. 118A, 124N-P]

Price Rise Boosts GE Pay. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported April 20 that the consumers price index rose .4% between Feb. 15 and March 15 to a record 184.5% of the 1935-39 average. Gen. Electric immediately announced a 9¢ hourly pay raise for 200,000 employes under a contract with the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers which ties wages to the index. The contract covers only 70,000 IUE members, but GE expected Wage Stabilization Board approval for the other employes to avoid unequal treatment. [See pp. 119E, 101E; Vol. X, 302K]

Detroit Transit Strike. Detroit's city-owned public transit system was tied up April 21 by a strike of 3,800 AFL street-car & bus operators seeking a 7½¢ hourly raise. All strikers were dismissed the day the strike started under Michigan's Hutchinson Act which bans strikes by public employes. [See Vol. X, p. 294A]

UAW Loses Fee Case. The NLRB, in the first decision of its kind, ruled unanimously April 18 that the CIO United Auto Workers violated the Taft-Hartley law by charging discriminatory initiation fees in a newly won union shop. Employes who delayed joining the UAW until the union shop contract took effect had been charged $15 for initiation whereas new employes paid only $5. The board ordered the $10 overcharge returned. [See 125F]

ARMED FORCES

Draft Call Cut. The Army may reduce its June draft call to 20,000, according to Army testimony released by the House Ap-

propriations Com. April 25. It expects to start sending men home from Korea on rotation at the rate of 20,000 a month in May and June and 25,000 a month thereafter. [See p. 82E]

Drafting of 1,202 physicians from July through September unless enough volunteer was ordered by the Army and Air Force April 23. Only Priority I doctors—those trained at Govt. expense who served less than 90 days—will be called. [See p. 20E]

A-Bomb Drawings Published. James T. Berryman, *Washington Star* cartoonist, described an atom bomb in words and drawings in the May 8 issue of *Look* magazine. He said it is about 20 feet long, 9-10 feet in diameter, weighs 10,000 lbs.; the butt tapers slightly, the "brain" is at the tail. Berryman said he was given an authorized ride on a B-50 carrying an A-bomb on a training mission. The Atomic Energy Comm. said Berryman "did not actually see an actual atomic weapon" or "a representation of an atomic weapon." [See Vol. X, p. 143G-E]

Drew Pearson reported April 23 that the U.S. has developed atom weapons "that can wipe out a regiment with one artillery shot or neutralize a city—without killing a soul." A giant howitzer for firing the atom shells will be off the production lines in 3-5 months. The neutralizing weapon is "radiological warfare" which uses radiactive rays to contaminate a city. He also said that a "more powerful atomic bomb" will be exploded at Eniwetok May 6-12. [See pp. 92P-93A]

GENERAL

Police Convictions Reversed. Convictions of 4 Miami policemen on charges of conspiracy to violate civil rights by use of brutal 3d-degree methods were reversed by a 5-4 Supreme Court decision April 23. The brutality was used to exact confessions from lumber yard employes accused of theft. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Felix Frankfurter, Robert H. Jackson and Sherman Minton held that the conspiracy statute applied only to offenses under federal but not under state laws. Justice Hugo L. Black concurred with the reversal on grounds that the 4 should not have been tried twice. William O. Douglas, Stanley Reed, Harold Burton and Tom C. Clark dissented. [See p. 118C]

Shipments to Reds Charged. American Legion Comdr. Erle Cocke Jr. charged in Indianapolis April 16 that Britain was sending 11 shiploads of "strategic materials" to Red China every week. (A 6,000-ton cargo of Malayan rubber, the biggest ever sent to the Soviets, left Singapore aboard the Russian freighter *Vilnus* en route to Odessa April 24. The U.S. Commerce Dept. March 1 barred shipment of anything to Soviet bloc nations without a license. The U.S. Treasury Dept. Jan. 26 banned import of Russian crabmeat on grounds that it was produced by "forced, convict & indentured labor.") [See pp. 19J, 38P, 114F]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Bevan Leads Labor Revolt. Months of strife within the British Labor Party over sacrificing socialist programs to concentrate on rearmament came to a head April 22 when Aneurin Bevan, leader of Labor's left wing, quit as Labor Minister. Harold Wilson followed Bevan out of the Cabinet by resigning April 23 as Board of Trade President, and John Freeman quit April 24 as the Supply Ministry's Parliamentary Secretary.

But prospects that defection of the Bevan bloc in Commons, estimated at 20 to 30 MPs, might cause the downfall of the Labor Cabinet were diminished April 24 when the 2 Labor factions came to this understanding: Bevan's group will not vote against the Govt. when it would cause collapse of Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee's regime, and the Labor rebels will not be expelled from the party. Attlee, undergoing hospital treatment for an ulcer, made these new Cabinet appointments April 24: Alfred Robens as Labor Minister, Sir Hartley Shawcross as Board of Trade President, Sir Frank Soskice as Attorney General in place of Shawcross, Arwyn Lynn Ungoed-Thomas as Solicitor General in place of Soskice. Attlee also appointed Works Min. Richard Stokes, 54, April 26 to succeed the late Ernest Bevin as Lord Privy Seal and head a new department, as yet unnamed, to direct raw-materials supply. George Brown became Works Minister. [See pp. 127M, 85K, 67B, 20N; Vol. X, 69C]

A relatively minor issue precipitated Bevan's resignation: he refused to go along with budget retrenchment in the socialized medicine program whereby Britons will pay 50% for false teeth and eyeglasses instead of getting them free. But in speaking to Commons April 23 he emphasized the danger of war "hysteria" and said Britain must not "be dragged too far behind the wheels of American diplomacy." He said the U.S., in pushing defense production, wanted a lion's share of the world's raw materials so Americans would not have to sacrifice their living standards. He rejected both Soviet communism and American capitalism, said Britain had assumed "moral leadership of the world" through its social welfare program and added: "There is only one hope for mankind and that is democratic socialism. And there is only one party in Britain to do it—the Labor Party." [See pp. 125P, 74F; Vol. X, 324M]

Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison told Commons April 25 the British Govt. would not give the welfare state priority over rearmament. But he warned the U.S. Britain must have its fair share of raw materials. [See pp. 115E, 105K]

Argentine Meat Pact. Under an agreement signed in Buenos Aires April 23, Argentina will ship Britain 200,000 tons of meat. This will permit Britain to double its meat ration soon. A 10-month deadlock over higher prices was settled when Britain agreed to pay $352.80 to $410.60 a long ton for beef, $330.40 to $364 a long ton for lamb. [See pp. 45L, 118M-N]

Economics. Economic reports: (April 5) Gold & dollar reserves rose to $3,758,000,000 March 31, up $458 million since Dec. 31. (April 9) 1950 national product—£11.97 billion ($33,516,000,000), up £517 million over 1949; 1950 wages—£4.47 billion, up £240 million. (April 16) March exports to North American dollar markets—$34,440,000 to U.S., $31,360,000 to Canada, the total being $8,120,000 higher than the Jan.-Feb. average; March exports to all destinations—$532,280,000, down $13,440,000 from the Jan.-Feb. average; Jan.-March exports—$1,717,240,000; Jan.-March imports—$2,374,960,000. [See p. 45M] . . . Steel exports went under licensing control April 16 to conserve dwindling supplies for defense. 1950 steel exports: 2,370,000 tons. [See p. 8K-L] . . . London's Mincing Lane tea market reopened April 16 as the Govt., the nation's sole tea buyer since 1939, returned tea buying to private enterprise. [See p. 39B] . . . A 14-week nationwide dimout to save coal ended April 15. [See p. 8K]

Divorce liberalization bill was withdrawn in Commons April 17 pending a royal commission's study of the question. [See p. 85N-P] . . . **Stone of Scone** was stolen by Ian Hamilton, 25, Alan Stuart, 20, and Gavin Vernon, 24, all Glasgow U. students, and Kathrine Matheson, 22, a schoolteacher, Hamilton told the press April 19. They returned it on the Govt.'s promise they would not be prosecuted. [See p. 126B] . . . **Witchcraft Act of 1735** was modified by Parliament April 20 so spiritualists may not be jailed as practitioners of witchery.

Australia. The Federal Arbitration Court ordered cost-of-living raises April 20 for nearly all Australian workers. Scales vary from city to city. Sydney's basic $20.25 a week for men, $15.20 for women is highest. [See p. 109N] . . . On completion of trials of Japanese war criminals under Australian jurisdiction, it was announced April 20 that 143 out of 156 given death sentences had been hanged. [See Vol. X, 423E-F; IX, 20B]

Canada. Initialing of a new treaty for U.S. leasing of military bases in Newfoundland was announced April 21. It will supersede the 99-year lease granted the U.S. by Britain (then in control of Newfoundland) in 1940. [See Vol. IX, p. 190P] . . . Canada's diplomatic independence of the U.S. was asserted by External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson in a Toronto speech April 10 when he said Canada is not committed to "easy and automatic" indorsement of U.S. policy and reserves the right to criticize "our great friend." Amb.-to-U.S. Hume Wrong said in Baltimore April 23 Canadians are willing to be the U.S.' "junior partners" but not "satellites." Canadian diplomats have differed with the U.S. recently on Korean policy and oppose the views of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. [See pp. 101C, 65D, 34G] . . . A 1951-52 Canadian budget totaling $3.7 billion submitted to Parliament April 10 called for a 20% increase in income taxes and higher sales and luxury taxes. Canada showed a $203,456,000 budget surplus for 1950-51. [See p. 110H-J; Vol. X, 101B] . . . The Canadian Congress of Labor expelled the Fur & Leather Workers Union of Canada April 11 on grounds it is Red-dominated. [See Vol. X, pp. 309P, 278A; IX, 397E-F]

Czechoslovakia. Arrest of AP's Prague bureau chief, William N. Oatis, 37, an American, on charges of activities hostile to the

state was announced by the Czech Govt. April 26. He had been missing since April 23. [See Vol. X, p. 110G] . . . Czech diplomats removed from office (reported April 5): Amb.-to-U.S. Vladimir Outrata [see Vol. VIII, p. 103F], Amb.-to-Britain Rudolf Bystricky and Amb.-to-France Adolf Hofmeister. Amb.-to-India Bohumil Kratovchil, who refused to return, fled to Britain. [See p. 110E] . . . Reported under arrest (April 5): Dep. Forgn. Min. Artur London; Jan Patek, ex-chief of Forgn. Ministry's Western Hemisphere section [see p. 110E]; Dep. Agriculture Min. Josef Smrkovsky.

France. The Natl. Assembly's bill for a single ballot in the next national elections was rejected, 212-38, April 21 by the Council of the Republic (upper house of Parliament), which favors a double-ballot system. The Council can be overridden by an absolute majority of the Assembly (311 votes). [See p. 110B-C] . . . All restrictions against foreigners' bringing foreign money (not gold) into France were revoked April 22. [See Vol. X, p. 245K] . . . Francis Perrin, professor of atomic and molecular physics at the College of France, became permanent (instead of acting) High Commissioner of Atomic Energy April 21. Frederic Joliot-Curie, the last High Commissioner, was ousted a year ago because he is a Communist. [See p. 3G] . . . Pres. Vincent Auriol flew home to France April 9 after a 4-day visit to Canada, where he addressed Parliament in Ottawa April 5. [See p. 107D] . . . France's first permanent Antarctic base has been established in Adelie Land (facing Indian Ocean) by an expedition led by André F. Liotard, the *N.Y. Times* reported April 23. [See p. 118M-N]

Iran. The Govt. announced April 24 that the Anglo-Iranian Oil strike at Abadan was over with the return of 17,000 workers to their jobs. Some 250 persons have been arrested in the 2 weeks of strikes and violence in the oil region. Communists and nationalists held anti-British demonstrations in Teheran April 20 and 22. Premier Hussein Ala was warned to speed up the oil nationalization program and drive out the "British pirates" or face death. [See p. 126C]

Philippines. Huk guerrillas ambushed and killed 5 U.S. enlisted airmen and the wife of one of them near Clark Field April 21 . . . The U.S. Econ. Coop. Admin. announced April 6 it will ask Congress to approve long-term economic aid to the Philippines beginning with a $50 million loan next fiscal year. Another condition for U.S. aid was met April 6 when Pres. Elpidio Quirino signed a bill, passed by the Filipino Congress, raising the minimum daily wage of an industrial worker to $2 in Manila and $1.50 in other localities and the farm worker's daily minimum to 88¢. [See pp. 110G, 62C]

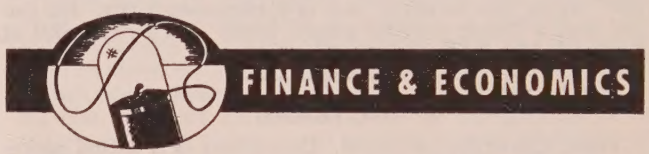
Argentina. A petition for return of *La Prensa* to its private owners was rejected by a Buenos Aires court April 20. [See p. 118M] . . . Dr. Moises Lebenshohn, opposition Radical Party leader in Buenos Aires Province, was convicted April 20 of contempt of Pres. Juan D. Perón through comment on a Perón speech. He received a one-year prison sentence but will not have to serve it unless he is convicted of more contempt in the next 5 years. [See p. 10L] . . . *Democracia*, chief Peronista newspaper in Buenos Aires, charged April 19 the U.S. refuses to aid in industrialization of Latin America except "in benefit of its [U.S.'] direct economic and political interests." [See pp. 118F, 86E]

Bolivia. Police said extreme rightists and leftists were foiled in plans to seize the Govt. during street demonstrations April 14, day of the scheduled return of opposition leader Victor Paz Estenssoro, a candidate in the May 6 presidential election, from Argentina. Police fired on demonstrators in La Paz, killing one, and 81 persons were arrested April 15. Paz Estenssoro was barred from returning. [See p. 62E]

Venezuela. The governing Junta decreed April 18 that all Venezuelans over 21, regardless of literacy, may vote in elections of a Constituent Assembly due to be held next year. [See p. 119A-B] . . . Exiled ex-Pres. Rómulo Betancourt charged in Havana April 20 a man employed by the Junta had tried to kill him by plunging a poison syringe into his arm. (José Figueres, leader of the 1948 Costa Rican revolution, now lecturing in U.S. colleges, said in New York April 21 there have been numerous recent attempts on lives of liberal Latin American leaders in power or in exile, including himself, by agents of dictators. He said Maurico Baez, exiled democratic labor leader from the Dominican Republic, disappeared in Havana Dec. 10.) [See p. 102K, 10N; Vol. X, 102B-C; IX, 374G]

Latin American population has surpassed that of the U.S. for the first time, the U.S. Census bureau estimated April 14. On the basis of latest census reports, population of the 20 Latin republics (South & Central America, Mexico, Caribbean) was 152,800,000 as against 150,679,361 in the U.S. in 1950. Biggest Latin country: Brazil, 52,300,000 in 1950. [See p. 99B]

Chile's dollar income from copper will increase an estimated $77.5 million a year through a new agreement with the U.S. on the price of Chilean copper sold in the U.S., announced April 20. The price was raised 6¢ to 30½¢ a pound. [See pp. 118G, N, 95H; Vol. X, 246B] . . . **Colombian** Pres. Laureano Gómez named Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington, to the new post of commanding general of the Colombian armed forces April 24. [See p. 118N] . . . **Panamanian** Cabinet change April 17: Christobal Adan Urriola replaced Modesto Salamin as Minister of Education. [See pp. 119A-B, 78L]



Factory Prices Curbed. A new price control system affecting 75,000 U.S. manufacturers who produce $70 billion worth of goods a year will take effect May 28 under an order issued by the Office of Price Stabilization April 24. It limits manufacturers to pre-Korean prices plus increased labor & materials costs. It covers radio & TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, ranges, furniture, many building materials and textile products, hardware, tires, rubber products, most chemicals, paper & paper products, many processed foods. [See p. 126G]

Eric A. Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, announced a new pricing standard April 21 under which industries

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending April 21

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,807,000,000	$21,806,000,000	$24,247,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,157,000,000	$27,166,000,000	$26,992,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,273,000,000	$19,206,000,000	$13,716,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,243,444,935	$7,759,943,742	$7,615,628,745
England note circulation (£)	1,314,895,000	1,318,342,000	1,282,655,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,819,728	8,420,143	15,335,622
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	142.85	143.28	127.97
SEC composite stock price index (265 U.S. stocks)	183.1	184.0	.....
Bond sales	$16,036,100	$23,566,100	$18,697,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	100.00	100.18	102.25
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.75½	$2.75	$2.62½
Corn price (bu.)	$2.06	$2.07¾	$1.68½
Cotton price (lb.)	$.4606	$.4606	$.3332
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	155,717	152,909	144,637
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,120,200	6,126,800	4,998,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]465,000	539,000	816,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,746,975,000	6,735,844,000	5,863,247,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]777,989	739,523	707,385
PRICES:			
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.00	$43.00	$28.92
Wholesale food index‡	$7.13	$7.15	$5.73
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	183.2	183.0	152.5
Farm indexes (Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100)—	March 15	Feb. 15	March 15, 1950
Received by farmers	311	313	237
Paid by farmers	280	276	250
Parity ratio	111	113	95
BUSINESS:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[b]288	292	254
Failures (April 12)‡	172	195	201
Consumer buying (1935-39=100)‡	March	Feb.	March 1950
	341.7	329.0	316.1
Foreign trade (Census Bur.)—	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1950
U.S. imports	$907,000,000	$1,021,200,000	$601,000,000
U.S. exports	$1,073,400,000	$972,700,000	$765,000,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet *Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, April 11 [b]April 14 [c]April 7

will not be authorized to increase prices unless their earnings are less than 85% of the average profits of their 3 best years during 1946-49. [See p. 36B-C]

U.S. ANNUAL STATISTICS

	1950	1949
SEC composite stock price index (1939=100)	154.1	127.6
Persons employed (monthly avg.)*	59,957,000	58,710,000
Nonfarm (monthly avg.)*	52,450,000	50,684,000
Persons unemployed (monthly avg.)*	3,142,000	3,395,000
Strikes begun†	ᵃ4,843	3,606
Avg. duration (days)†	19.2	22.5
Workers involved†	2,410,000	3,030,000
Man-days idleness†	38,800,000	50,496,000
Industrial output (1935-39=100, mo. avg.)‡	200	176
Plant & equipment expenditures (non-farm)§	$18,560,000,000	$18,120,000,000
Manufacturing§	$8,220,000,000	$7,250,000,000
Railroad§	$1,140,000,000	$1,350,000,000
Mining§	$680,000,000	$740,000,000
Electric & gas utilities§	$3,170,000,000	$3,140,000,000
New corporate security issues§	$6,194,000,000	$5,959,000,000
Pulp, paper & board sales¶	ʳ$6,800,000,000	$5,500,000,000
Imports¶	ʳ$746,000,000	
State revenues (fiscal year to June 30)*	ʳ$11,863,000,000	$10,986,000,000
State expenditures (year to June 30)*	ʳ$13,183,000,000	

*Census Bureau †Bureau of Labor Statistics ‡Fed. Reserve Board §Securities & Exchange Commission ¶Natl. Production Authority ᵃIncluding 2,171 by AFL, 1,392 by CIO and 1,085 by unaffiliated unions ʳRecord

ARTS & SCIENCE

Russian Art Purge. Ouster of I. P. Lebedev as chairman of the Soviet All-Union Fine Arts Com. and of Alexander V. Solodovnikov as director of Moscow's Bolshoi Theater was announced by Moscow radio April 24. Solodovnikov had produced Herman Zhukovsky's opera *From All Our Hearts* with the arts committee's approval April 5. On April 19 *Pravda* denounced the opera for "falsely portraying" collective farm life. N. N. Bespalov (or Bezalov) replaced Lebedev on the arts committee, and A. I. Anisimov succeeded Solodovnikov at the Bolshoi. [See 110H, 9B]

Soviets Develop Hainyk. Development of the hainyk, a new farm animal, by crossbreeding the Tibetan yak and domesticated cattle was reported from Ulan Ude, capital of the Buryat Mongolian Republic, March 29. 10,000 hainyks have already been placed on collective farms there. [See pp. 110H, 9B]

Radios May Censor Speeches. A U.S. Circuit Court decision that radio stations may censor speeches made by persons talking for political candidates was upheld April 16 by the Supreme Court's refusal to review. The case involved a suit by David H. H. Felix against Philadelphia radio station WCAU, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc. and Triangle Publications, Inc. on charges that William F. Meade defamed him in speeches for Republican candidates. The Circuit Court ruled that the stations could not censor the candidates but could censor Meade and therefore were liable for any defamation. [See Vol. IX, p. 183D-E]

Herod Palace Found. Excavation of what is believed to have been King Herod's palace in the Biblical land of Jericho near Amman, Jordan was announced by Dr. James B. Pritchard of the American School of Oriental Research in Chester, Pa. April 21. It was the largest ancient palace so far found in Palestine.

Wendell E. Phillips, Concord, Calif. archeologist, announced in Cairo April 23 that the Imman of Yemen has authorized him to excavate the site of Mareb, believed to have been the Queen of Sheba's capital. [See Vol. X, p. 95B]

Guggenheim Awards. Fellowship awards totaling $568,000 to help 154 U.S. and Canadian scholars, scientists, artists, composers & writers in various projects were announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in New York April 15. (Total since the foundation was started in 1925: 2,471 fellowships, $5,900,000.) The awards included renewal of the fellowship of Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, ex-chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. [See Vol. X, p. 27L]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

THE LONG DAYS. David Snow drama about domineering New England mother who wrecks her children's lives. Staged by Edward Ludlum. Produced by Tait-Buell. Cast includes Frances Starr, Jeffrey Lynn, Neva Patterson, Ralph O'Hare, Ralph Theadore. April 20 at Empire. (0-0-8)* Closed April 21, 3 performances.

A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN. Musical comedy based on Betty Smith's novel. Book by Miss Smith & George Abbott. Music by Arthur Schwartz. Lyrics by Dorothy Fields. Choreography by Herbert Ross. Presented by Abbott. Cast headed by Shirley Booth, Johnny Johnston, Marcia Van Dyke, Nathaniel Frey, Dody Heath, Nomi Mitty. April 19 at Alvin. (7-1-0)*

CLOSED

THE GREEN PASTURES, 44 performances, April 21. [See p. 88B-C]
ROMEO & JULIET, 49 performances, April 21. [See p. 88C]
SECOND THRESHOLD, 126 performances, April 21. [See p. 23F]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfav'ble [See pp. 71M, 23G]

NEW BOOKS

THE CHAIN AND THE LINK, by David Miller. Novel about a Jew in Napoleonic period in Russia. April 23. (World, $3.50)*
HANGSAMAN, by Shirley Jackson. Novel about 17-year-old girl's struggle for sexual maturity. April 23. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 280 pp., $3)*
THE LETTERS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vols. I & II: The Years of Preparation, 1868-1900. Edited by Elting E. Morison, John M. Blum, John J. Buckley. First vols. of 8-vol. series to be issued in 1951-52. April 18. (Harvard, 1,549 pp., $20)†
PEACE CAN BE WON, by Paul G. Hoffman, pres. of Ford Foundation. On methods of "waging peace." April 20. (Doubleday, 188 pp., $2.50 & $1)†
RAIN ON THE WIND, by Walter Macken. Poetic novel about poor Irish fishermen. Lit. Guild selection. April 24. (Macmillan, 312 pp., $3)*
RETURN TO PARADISE, by James A. Michener. Fact & fiction about South Pacific. BOMC selection. April 23. (Random, 437 pp., $3.50)†
ROOM FOR MR. ROOSEVELT, by Ambrose Flack. Novel about family which bought a TR oil-painting. April 23. (Crowell, $3)*
THE WEIGHT OF THE CROSS, by Robert O. Bowen. Novel about moral regeneration of prisoner of Japanese. April 25. (Knopf, 369 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Ford Funds. A $1,200,000 Ford Foundation grant for an experiment in providing college education for pre-draft age boys was announced April 21. 200 boys under 16½, 3/5 of them non-high school graduates, will get scholarships to Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin and Chicago Universities and are expected to finish at least 2 years of college before being inducted. They will get full tuition and cash maintenance up to $1,000 a year. The money will come from the Fund for the Advancement of Education set up by the Foundation with a $7,154,000 initial grant April 19. A Fund for Adult Education with an interim budget of $3 million was established by the Foundation April 23. The Foundation is the world's richest public trust. It reported March 22 that it ended 1950 with net assets of $492,678,255. (Carnegie Corp. of N.Y. had $170,322,715 in 1947, Rockefeller Foundation had $158 million at last report.) [See Vol. X, p. 319A]

Yale Men to Princeton. Resignation of 6 members of the faculty of Yale's Institute of Intl. Studies to join Princeton's new Center of Intl. Studies in July was confirmed April 22. Dr. Frederick S. Dunn, Professor in Intl. Relations and director of the Yale institute, led the shift. He will head the Princeton center. He denied that the switch was caused by a policy dispute between him and Yale Pres. A. Whitney Griswold. (Dunn and his associates favor collaborative research, Griswold prefers individual research.) Establishment of the Princeton school was announced the day the faculty shift was confirmed. It was financed by $500,000 from the Milbank Memorial Fund and $200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and will open this summer. Griswold April 23 announced establishment of a Henry L. Stimson Fund for Research in World Affairs at Yale. It was financed by $500,000 from an anonymous donor (not a member of the Stimson family) and will be directed by a committee headed by Prof. Arnold Wolfers. [See Vol. X, pp. 419M-N, 31P]

Negroes Win at Tennessee U. Fed. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor in Knoxville, Tenn. April 20 ordered the U. of Tennessee to admit 4 Negroes to its professional schools. But he refused to grant an injunction against enforcement of state bans on unsegregated classrooms. The U. of North Carolina April 24 admitted the first Negro in its 162-year history, Edward O. Diggs, 30, of Winston-Salem, who was accepted for the medical school. [See p. 118H, K-L; Vol. X, 419H]

University Women Meet. The national leaders of the American Assn. of University Women won a unanimous vote of confidence from delegates to its biennial convention held in Atlantic City April 9-13. The resolution denied charges of "leftwing influence" affecting the association. Dr. Susan B. Riley of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., was elected president.

Dr. Mary Hamilton Swindler of the U. of Michigan won the $2,500 1951 achievement award. She will use it to study early Greek art in Greece and Turkey. [See Vol. X, p. 223L]

Chinese Students Can Stay. New immigration regulations allowing Chinese students to stay in the U.S. indefinitely were announced in the *Federal Register* April 13. They can get jobs in the U.S. while studying and when they have finished if they have Immigration Service approval. [See p. 108L]

Jews. The anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, meeting in Chicago April 13-15, denounced "Jewish nationalism" and efforts to make American Jewish youths "view Israel as their homeland." Council leaders charged that pressure was put on American Jews to make them sell bonds for Israel. (Charles H. Silver, president of the Amun-Israeli Housing Corp., non-profit group formed to sell Israeli bonds, denied any pressure in New York April 14.) Dorothy Thompson said at the session that Israel discriminated against its Arabs, forcing them to "live as 2d-rate citizens, with serious restrictions on their rights." Lessing J. Rosenwald, retired Sears, Roebuck chairman, was reelected council president. [See Vol. X, p. 135H]

Jews began the week-long celebration of Passover, commemoration of deliverance from Egyptian bondage, at sundown April 20 [see Vol. X, p. 119P]. Stephen S. Wise Congress House was dedicated as hq. of the American and World Jewish Congresses in New York April 15. [See Vol. X, p. 55F-G]

Catholics. Formation of the U.S.' first Natl. Catholic Youth Council was announced in Washington April 21. It represents 120 dioceses and will have an initial membership of 6 million (age range: 14-25) [see p. 120F]. St. Louis U. announced April 13 that the 41,000 manuscripts in the Vatican Library will be microfilmed and stored at St. Louis U. for safekeeping. The job will take 16 months, cost $150,000.

SPORTS

Basketball. Rochester defeated New York, 4 games to 3, in final NBA playoffs ended April 21. Sportswriters covering the NBA picked this all-star team, announced April 23: George Mikan of Minneapolis, Ed Macauley of Boston, Bob Davies of Rochester, Alex Groza and Ralph Beard of Indianapolis. [See p. 96G]

Golf. North & South amateur championship at Pinehurst, N.C. April 21: Hobart Manley of Savannah, Ga., defeated Billy Joe Patton of Morgantown, N.C. one up. [See Vol. X, p. 136J] . . . Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias won the $3,000 Richmond, Calif. women's open April 23. [See p. 128J-K]

Hockey. Toronto defeated Montreal, 4 games to one, in final NHL Stanley Cup playoffs ended April 21. [See p. 104E-F]

Horse Racing. $49,800 Wood Memorial for 3-yr.-olds at Jamaica, N.Y. April 21: won by Mrs. Nora A. Mickell's Repetoire, Peter McLean up, for $35,250. Uncle Miltie, winter-book Kentucky Derby favorite, ran 8th. [See p. 87M-N]

Rowing. The Cambridge U. crew, first English 8-oar crew to visit the U.S., defeated Harvard, Boston U. and M.I.T. in a race in Cambridge, Mass. April 19. Cambridge also defeated Yale in Derby, Conn. April 14. [See p. 104H]

Track & Field. World records made official by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London April 23:

Shot put (16 lb.)—58 feet 10½ in. by Jim Fuchs, U.S., in Eskilstuna, Sweden Aug. 22, 1950. [See Vol. X, pp. 328E, 272L]
400-meter dash—45.8 secs. by Geo. Rhoden, U.S., Eskilstuna Aug. 22, 1950.
120-yd. high hurdles—13.5 secs. by Dick Attlesey, U.S., in Fresno, Calif. May 13, 1950. [See Vol. X, pp. 272L, 160D]
½-mi. run—1 min. 49.2 secs. by Mal Whitfield, U.S., Aug. 19, 1950 in Berea, Ohio; equals Sidney Wooderson's (Eng.) 1938 mark. [See Vol. X, p. 272L]
Women's records: 800-meter run—2 mins. 13 secs. by E. M. Vasiljeva, USSR, Moscow July 17, 1950. . . . 880-meter run—2 mins. 15.6 secs. by Anna Larsson, Sweden, Sept. 5, 1945. . . . 800-meter relay—1 min. 40.6 secs. by Dinamo Club, USSR, Moscow July 12, 1950. . . . 2,400-meter relay—6 mins. 49.6 secs. by Russian Natl. team, Moscow July 24, 1950.

Patriots' Day Boston AA Marathon (26 mi., 385 yds.) April 19 was won by Shigeki Tanaka, 19, A-bomb survivor of Hiroshima, Japan. Koreans, who dominated last year's race, were barred this year on grounds they should be fighting the Reds. [See Vol. X, p. 128G] . . . Only outdoor pole vaults over 15 feet except Cornelius Warmerdam's in 1942 were scored April 21 when Don Laz of Illinois cleared 15 feet 1¾ in. in a meet in Los Angeles and Don Cooper of Nebraska cleared 15 feet ⅛ in. in the Kansas Relays in Lawrence, Kan. [See pp. 104H, 39M-N]

Soviet Union, which has never competed in the Olympics, announced formation of a national Olympic Com. April 24 and applied to compete in 1952. [See Vol. X, p. 288K; VII, 388E-F]

Natl. Air Races will be revived Aug. 18-19 at Detroit. The Defense Dept. announced April 24 it will permit limited participation by service planes so the public can see recent advances in U.S. military aviation. [See Vol. H, p. 208H]

Televising of college football games next season will be limited to one game per area each Saturday and no team may be televised in more than one home game and one road game, the NCAA television committee decided in Washington April 18. A complete TV blackout may be imposed in each area on at least one Saturday during the season. [See pp. 96J-K, 24G-H]

Texas A&M named line coach Ray George to succeed Harry Stiteler as head football coach April 23.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Daisy Bates, 90, English-born Australian writer, authority on Australian aborigines; April 18 in Adelaide.

Ivanoe Bonomi, 78, president of Italy's Senate, Premier 1921-22, 1944-45, who led anti-Nazi underground movement during war; April 20 in Rome. [See Indexes to Vols. IV-VI, VIII]

Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, 85, U.S. Vice President under Coolidge; April 23 in Chicago of coronary thrombosis.

Facts on Dawes: Born Aug. 27, 1865 in Marietta, O. Practiced law in Lincoln, Neb. 1887-94. Became banker and industrialist. Comptroller of Currency 1897-1901. Served in Army Engineers in World War I, rising from major to brigadier general. Was chairman of Gen. Purchasing Board. Became first director of U.S. Bureau of Budget 1921. Appointed to German Reparations Comm. in 1923 and authored "Dawes Plan" for reparations which was put into effect in 1924. This won him 1925 Nobel Peace Prize (jointly with Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Forgn. Secy.). U.S. Vice President 1925-29. Ambassador to Britain 1929-32. RFC pres. 1932. Married Caro D. Blymyer Jan. 24, 1889. His wife and 3 children (daughter, adopted daughter and adopted son) survive. [See Vol. VII, p. 276P]

Russell Todd Fisher, 59, pres. of Natl. Assn. of Cotton Mfrs. 1936-50; April 24 in Quincy, Mass.

Olive Fremstad, 79, Swedish-born opera star (mezzo-soprano, 1895-1914); April 21 in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Gen. Alphonse-Joseph Georges, 75, French Chief of Staff in 1940 campaign; April 24 in Paris. [See Index to Vol. III]

Ex-Sen. J. Thomas Heflin (D., Ala.), 82, white-supremacy champion who broke with Democratic Party over nomination of Alfred E. Smith in 1928; April 22 in Lafayette, Ala.

Charles Keck, 75, U.S. sculptor; April 23 in Carmel, N.Y.

Alexander Abramovich Krein, 67, Soviet composer known for modernizing Jewish folk music; April 22 in Moscow.

Lord Maclay, 93, Glasgow shipowner, British Shipping Min. 1916-21; April 24 in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Cesar Mayo Gutierrez, 64, former Uruguayan Vice President, actg. President in 1950; April 18 in Montevideo.

Albert Herman Woods, 81, producer of some 420 shows (*Within the Law, Up in Mabel's Room, Potash & Perlmutter, The Trial of Mary Dugan, A Farewell to Arms*); April 24 in N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Collision. 43 persons were killed April 25 when a 4-engine Cuban DC-4 collided with a twin-engine Navy Beechcraft near Key West, Fla. Both planes crashed into the Atlantic. The airliner, operated by Compania Cubana de Aviacion, a Pan American Airways affiliate, was en route from Miami to Havana with 39 persons aboard, including 25 Americans. The Navy plane carried 4 fliers practicing "blind" flying. [See IX, p. 360K]

Tankers Collide. 39 men were believed lost when 2 Standard Oil tankers collided in dense fog and caught fire in the Gulf of Mexico 200 mi. south of Morgan City, La. April 20. They were the 10,000-ton *Esso Greensboro* and the 26,500-ton *Esso Suez*. Both ships reached port. [See p. 128L]

Japanese Train Disaster. 104 persons, including 3 American GIs, were burned to death in Yokohama April 24 when a broken power line set an electric express train afire.

Dr. Campbell Convicted. Dr. Nancy Campbell, 43, gynecologist, was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in prison in Albuquerque, N.M. April 21 for kidnaping Linda Stamm, 9. [See X, p. 372L]

Meyers Gets Year. Ex-AF Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers was sentenced to a year in prison and fined $15,000 in Baltimore April 16 for evading income taxes. [See p. 56P]